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Extended Mass Layoffs in 2000

Abstract

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Keywords

mass layoffs, unemployment, dislocated workers, unemployment insurance, geographic distribution, worksite closures

Comments

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Extended Mass Layoffs in 2000



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Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the mass layoffs program to provide information on large-scale layoff events and on the characteristics of dislocated workers. Each month, BLS reports on the number of mass layoff actions by employers and, each quarter, there is a separate report on the number and characteristics of those mass layoffs that last more than 30 days. This report extends that analysis for the entire 2000 calendar year, providing information on the industry, geographic distribution, and size of mass layoffs; the demographic characteristics of those claiming unemployment insurance; the duration of certified unemployment; the expectation of recall; and the extent of permanent worksite closures.

In 2000, employers laid off approximately 1.2 million workers in 5,622 mass layoff actions. While the numbers of layoff events and separations in the first three quarters of the year were lower than those for corresponding quarters of 1999, layoff activity rose sharply in the fourth quarter of 2000, reaching the highest layoff event and separation levels of any quarter since BLS studies of mass layoffs were reinstated in 1995. The number of separated workers for 2000 was still within the range of 1.1 million to 1.2 million laid-off workers that have been reported annually in each of the 5 years for which data are available. (See table 1.) Over the 1999-2000 period, the annual average national unemployment rate decreased from 4.2 percent to 4.0 percent, and nonfarm payroll employment increased by 2 percent, or 2.6 million jobs.

This report presents recent data from the BLS Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program. Extended mass layoffs refer to layoffs of at least 31 days' duration that involve the filing of initial claims for unemployment insurance by 50 or more individuals from a single establishment during a consecutive 5-week period. Additional information about the program is provided in the Technical Note that follows the tables.

Highlights

Industry distribution of 2000 mass layoffs

- One-third of all layoff events and separations in the private sector occurred in manufacturing industries. Lay-

offs among durable-goods manufacturers were most prevalent in transportation equipment (primarily motor vehicles and car bodies, motor vehicle parts and accessories, and aircraft) and in industrial equipment. Among nondurable-goods manufacturers, numbers of layoffs were highest in food and kindred products and in apparel. (See table 2.)

- Services accounted for 18 percent of all events and 19 percent of all separations, mainly due to the end of seasonal work and the completion of contracts. (See table 2.) Layoffs in services occurred largely in help supply, with the greatest number of affected workers separated from firms located in the South. Compared with 1999, the number of separated workers in help supply increased 50 percent.

- Agriculture accounted for 16 percent of all events and 18 percent of all separations, largely due to layoffs in agricultural services (primarily among farm labor contractors). (See table 2.) Four-fifths of the layoff events and separations in agriculture occurred in California.

- Employers involved in food production, processing, and distribution accounted for one-quarter of all separations (303,858). The number of laid-off workers decreased (-21,385) in this industry grouping compared with 1999, when the number of separations had reached its highest level since data collection resumed in 1995. (See table 2.)

- Layoffs in high-technology-intensive industries, at 41,846, were down sharply from their 1999 peak. (See table 2.)

- Among the 82 industry groups (two-digit Standard Industrial Classification code) identified in the MLS program, the number of separated workers declined in 36 groups during 2000. Motion pictures had the largest decrease, followed by general merchandise stores and electronic and other electrical equipment. Forty-three industry groups registered an increase, led by business services and transportation equipment.

Reason for layoff

- Layoffs caused by the end of seasonal work continued to be the reason most cited by employers, accounting for 43 percent of all layoff events and 44 percent of separations. (See table 3.) These layoffs occurred primarily in

food production (agriculture and food processing) establishments located in California.

- Compared with 1999, the number of layoff events and worker separations due to internal company restructuring increased, with separations reaching their highest level (253,796 workers). (See table 3.) These layoffs occurred largely in manufacturing (mostly in transportation equipment), in retail trade (largely in general merchandise stores), and in services (primarily in health services and in business services).

- Layoffs due to business ownership change declined sharply compared with 1999 (-24,255 workers), followed by layoffs due to a vacation period (-14,322) and to import competition (-13,268). Layoffs due to the end of seasonal work and to slack work had the largest increases in worker separations, 19,591 and 18,385, respectively. (See table 3.)

Size of layoff

- Layoff events in 2000 were concentrated at the lower end of the layoff-size spectrum, with 58 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These layoffs, however, accounted for only 25 percent of all separations. Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 34 percent of all separations, about the same percentage posted last year. (See table 4.)

- Layoffs averaged 208 separations per layoff event in 2000. Among private-sector establishments, employers in retail trade (largely miscellaneous retail and general merchandise stores) and in finance, insurance, and real estate (primarily depository institutions) reported the highest average sizes of layoffs (302 and 257 workers, respectively). Mining establishments had the lowest (129 workers). (See table 5.)

- The average layoff size for establishments experiencing secondary effects of labor disputes in 2000 was almost 3 times the average for all layoffs. Weather-related layoffs had the smallest average layoff size (96 workers), followed by layoffs due to material shortages and to discontinued product lines (155 and 157 workers, respectively). Layoff events in which the worksite closed averaged 242 separations, down from 271 in 1999. (See table 5.)

Initial claimants

- A total of 1,016,932 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with mass layoffs in 2000. Of these, 42 percent were women, 14 percent were black, 25 percent were Hispanic, and 13 percent were 55 years of age or older. About 2 out of 5 claimants were between the ages of 30 and 44. (See table 6.) Of the total civilian labor force in 2000, 47 percent were women, 11 percent were black, 11 percent were Hispanic, and 13 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-nine percent of the civilian labor force was between the ages of 30 and 44.

- Eighty-six percent of the claimants in agriculture were of Hispanic origin. Men accounted for more than 90 percent of mining and construction claimants; about two-thirds of the claimants in retail trade and in finance, insurance, and real estate were women. The highest percentage of claimants aged 55 and older was found in transportation and public utilities. (See tables 7 and 8).

Duration of insured unemployment

- The duration of insured unemployment (as measured by the period of continued claims for unemployment insurance following the initial claim) was longest in West Virginia, followed by Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Claimants separated from employers in Kentucky and Nebraska experienced the shortest spells of unemployment in extended mass layoff events. Arizona reported the highest proportion of claimants exhausting unemployment insurance benefits in 2000 layoff events, followed by Alabama, Tennessee, and Florida. (See table 9.)

- The longest average jobless duration was among claimants laid off from agricultural establishments (primarily in agricultural services) and from finance, insurance, and real estate companies (largely security and commodity brokers). Claimants laid off from transportation and public utilities establishments (specifically local and interurban passenger transit) had the shortest spells of insured unemployment, followed by those in retail trade and construction. Benefit exhaustion rates were highest among agricultural workers (mainly in agricultural services), while transportation and public utilities and construction had the lowest rates. (See table 10.)

- The longest jobless spells occurred among claimants laid off due to automation, followed by layoffs due to environmental concerns and relocation of the worksite elsewhere within or outside the United States. The shortest length of certified unemployment occurred in layoffs due to natural disaster, labor dispute, and model changeover. Benefit exhaustion rates were highest in layoffs due to automation, environmental concerns, and import competition. (See table 10.)

- Claimants 55 years of age or older had the highest benefit exhaustion rates of any age group. Hispanic claimants were more likely than other racial or ethnic groups to exhaust benefits, followed by black claimants; the least likely to do so were white claimants. Women had higher benefit exhaustion rates than did men. (See table 11.)

Geographic distribution

- For the fourth time in the last 5 years, employers in the West reported the largest number of separations. These were concentrated in food production (agriculture and food processing). Employers in the Northeast reported the smallest number of separated workers, which reached its lowest level in the last 5 years (158,857 workers). (See table 12.)

When layoffs due to seasonal work are excluded, the Midwest (203,833) and South (197,834) regions had the highest numbers of laid-off workers.

- Compared with developments in 1999, the West reported the largest decrease (-27,307) in worker separations, mostly because there were fewer laid-off workers in the Pacific division. The Midwest had the sharpest increase (42,144) in separations, occurring entirely in the East North Central division. Five of the nine Census divisions had fewer layoffs in 2000 than in 1999. (See table 12.)

- California accounted for the largest number of separated workers (316,299), largely due to seasonal layoffs in food production (agriculture and food processing). The States with the next-highest totals of separated workers were Illinois (116,985), Texas (68,082), Michigan (58,255), Ohio (57,859), and Florida (53,721). (See table 13.) Even after the substantial impact of seasonal work is accounted for, California still had the most laid-off workers (118,538).

- California reported the sharpest decrease (-20,026) in worker separations compared with 1999, primarily because there were fewer layoffs in motion pictures and in agricultural services. Wisconsin reported the largest increase (14,622), largely due to layoffs in executive, legislative, and general government. Close behind were Florida (14,472) and Illinois (14,392). (See table 13.)

- Sixty-three percent all layoff events and sixty percent of separations occurred in metropolitan areas, down from 1999, during which sixty-nine percent of events and sixty-seven percent of separations occurred in such areas. Among the 337 Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, Chicago, IL, reported the highest number of separations (52,156), largely due to layoffs in business services and in food and kindred products. Compared with developments in 1999, Dallas, TX, and Yuma, AZ, moved into the top 10 metropolitan areas in terms of laid-off workers, replacing Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, and Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA. (See table 14.) Worksites located in nonmetropolitan areas experienced 198,338 worker separations in large layoffs, up from 162,874 workers in 1999.

- Chart 1 shows the concentration of layoff activity relative to employment in a State, and facilitates the comparison of layoffs across States. California has a high concentration of layoffs relative to employment, in part due to the impact of its large agricultural sector. For example, while California accounts for 37 percent of the Nation's agricultural employment in establishments employing at least 50 workers, it accounted for 80 percent of the extended mass layoffs in that sector in 2000. Relative concentrations of layoffs also are high in Maine, due to seasonal layoffs in retail trade, and in Alaska, largely the result of seasonal layoffs in transportation and in food and kindred products.

Recall expectations

- Three-fifths of employers reporting a large layoff in 2000 expected some type of recall of laid-off workers, in line with expectations reported in 4 of the last 5 years. Employers in agriculture (92 percent) and construction (81 percent) were more likely to anticipate a recall than were employers in other industries; least likely to do so were employers engaged in finance, insurance, and real estate (12 percent). Excluding layoffs due to seasonal work and the vacation period (for which recall expectations were 94 percent), employers anticipated recalling separated workers in 34 percent of the events, the same proportion as last year. (See tables 15 and 16.)

- Manufacturing accounted for more than two-fifths of the layoff events and separations in which no recall was expected by employers. These occurred primarily in transportation equipment (largely in motor vehicles and aircraft), in industrial equipment, and in apparel. Services made up about one-fifth of the layoff events and separations in which no recall was expected; these were largely concentrated in business services and in health services. (See table 17.)

- Internal company restructuring was the reason cited most often for a layoff in which no recall was expected, accounting for 54 percent of layoff events and 62 percent of separations. (See table 17.)

Permanent worksite closures

- Employers cited a permanent worksite closure in 14 percent of all layoff events and 16 percent of all separations. Internal company restructuring, relocation of the worksite within the United States, and import competition were the reasons for closure cited most frequently by employers. (See table 18.)

- Manufacturing (largely of apparel, textile mill products, and food products) and retail trade (mostly general merchandise stores and furniture and home furnishings stores) accounted for two-thirds of the events and separations in which the worksite closed. Services contributed an additional 15 percent of events and separations, mainly due to closure-related layoffs in health services establishments. Compared with developments in 1999, closures resulting in mass layoffs decreased sharply in general merchandise stores (-9,857). Furniture and homefurnishings stores had the sharpest increase in separations (7,876) that involved worksite closure. (See tables 19 and 20.)

- California registered the highest number of separations in closure-related layoff events (41,060), followed by Illinois (15,963), Florida (12,182), and North Carolina (10,933). New York reported the largest decrease in such separations (-7,988) since 1999, followed by New Jersey (-7,508); California had the largest increase (15,286). (See table 21.)

Table 1. Number of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Year/quarter	Events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
1995²			
Second quarter.....	1,724	400,980	332,731
Third quarter.....	950	194,149	154,226
Fourth quarter.....	1,764	348,741	312,428
Total.....	4,438	943,870	799,385
1996			
First quarter.....	1,408	272,480	224,393
Second quarter.....	1,352	261,628	200,032
Third quarter.....	1,021	233,199	185,247
Fourth quarter.....	1,916	417,048	348,073
Total.....	5,697	1,184,355	957,745
1997			
First quarter.....	1,317	255,227	224,180
Second quarter.....	1,587	351,198	292,673
Third quarter.....	1,082	217,869	209,019
Fourth quarter.....	1,697	321,821	316,035
Total.....	5,683	1,146,115	1,041,907
1998			
First quarter.....	1,320	208,082	247,315
Second quarter.....	1,563	391,461	402,276
Third quarter.....	1,234	248,054	256,803
Fourth quarter.....	1,734	379,976	325,990
Total.....	5,851	1,227,573	1,232,384
1999			
First quarter.....	1,509	277,780	252,122
Second quarter.....	1,444	294,968	242,464
Third quarter.....	1,097	241,725	189,973
Fourth quarter.....	1,625	334,794	287,685
Total.....	5,675	1,149,267	972,244
2000			
First quarter.....	1,331	254,812	221,534
Second quarter.....	1,272	258,459	231,253
Third quarter.....	1,014	230,041	188,371
Fourth quarter.....	2,005	426,126	375,774
Total.....	5,622	1,169,438	1,016,932

¹ Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all States and the District of Columbia.

² The MLS program began collecting data in the second quarter of 1995. (See Technical Note.)

Table 2. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Total ¹	5,851	5,675	5,622	1,227,573	1,149,267	1,169,438	1,232,384	972,244	1,016,932
Total, private	5,602	5,480	5,432	1,160,418	1,098,216	1,107,497	1,181,114	933,565	974,478
Agriculture	751	932	860	169,823	197,734	194,789	125,646	138,471	131,257
Nonagriculture	4,837	4,525	4,543	988,767	897,986	907,902	1,053,550	792,361	837,757
Manufacturing	2,056	1,758	1,825	475,200	360,806	363,630	504,646	315,726	365,531
Durable goods	1,101	916	987	302,574	186,769	202,282	332,219	162,616	217,737
Lumber and wood products	70	72	88	9,249	8,774	12,957	10,717	7,243	12,673
Furniture and fixtures	31	35	38	5,076	4,805	5,074	5,865	4,856	4,099
Stone, clay, and glass products	65	69	72	9,040	9,636	10,323	9,930	9,685	9,739
Primary metal industries	88	86	80	15,672	16,078	19,286	18,655	16,107	18,077
Fabricated metal products	135	105	129	18,641	15,033	19,485	19,852	15,205	20,737
Industrial machinery and equipment	173	164	143	28,834	31,128	31,162	30,618	31,471	27,907
Electronic and other electrical equipment	212	134	113	53,810	31,545	21,263	55,939	23,339	25,720
Transportation equipment	218	167	236	144,233	55,922	70,212	163,567	43,402	87,826
Instruments and related products	48	41	35	9,443	7,637	5,634	6,895	5,497	4,122
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	61	43	53	8,576	6,211	6,886	10,181	5,811	6,837
Nondurable goods	955	842	838	172,626	174,037	161,348	172,427	153,110	147,794
Food and kindred products	358	343	334	69,560	83,659	74,610	75,227	63,344	65,982
Tobacco products	12	9	10	3,377	3,425	2,645	2,325	2,119	2,247
Textile mill products	90	76	53	17,368	16,260	13,359	18,551	18,281	12,585
Apparel and other textile products	213	176	177	37,221	31,319	27,955	34,316	33,468	28,586
Paper and allied products	63	45	63	10,924	6,925	9,937	9,696	5,897	8,623
Printing and publishing	49	43	43	7,060	6,986	6,499	6,895	7,103	5,977
Chemicals and allied products	33	40	34	4,879	5,869	5,240	4,708	5,604	4,821
Petroleum and coal products	20	22	19	2,678	3,629	2,479	2,688	3,389	2,519
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	88	67	83	14,996	12,864	14,719	13,520	10,864	13,356
Leather and leather products	29	21	22	4,563	3,101	3,905	4,501	3,041	3,098
Nonmanufacturing	2,781	2,767	2,718	513,567	537,180	544,272	548,904	476,635	472,226
Mining	89	88	48	13,434	15,931	6,215	14,365	17,607	5,450
Construction	736	799	750	106,768	117,764	109,017	114,924	119,389	110,858
Transportation and public utilities	289	266	322	66,729	55,937	57,350	63,930	49,878	55,730
Wholesale and retail trade	532	547	507	105,540	140,343	132,656	101,825	96,827	100,648
Wholesale trade	124	146	147	18,898	23,541	23,872	15,508	16,964	17,944
Retail trade	408	401	360	86,642	116,802	108,784	86,317	79,863	82,704
Finance, insurance, and real estate	122	129	131	25,627	25,412	33,617	22,701	20,325	20,313
Services	1,013	938	960	195,469	181,793	205,417	231,159	172,609	179,227
Not identified	14	23	29	1,828	2,496	4,806	1,918	2,733	5,464
Government	249	195	190	67,155	51,051	61,941	51,270	38,679	42,454
Federal	50	38	51	12,641	9,372	18,242	13,045	9,972	15,163
State	54	42	35	11,174	14,472	9,164	11,074	8,302	6,301
Local	145	115	104	43,340	27,207	34,535	27,151	20,405	20,990
Selected industry groupings²									
High-technology-intensive industries.....	239	218	180	48,253	59,662	41,846	43,341	41,046	35,867
Food production, processing, and distribution.....	1,309	1,493	1,342	279,845	325,243	303,858	237,538	236,905	226,731

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See Technical Note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

Table 3. Reason for separation: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Reason for separation	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Total, all reasons ¹	5,851	5,675	5,622	1,227,573	1,149,267	1,169,438	1,232,384	972,244	1,016,932
Automation	6	(²)	(²)	1,403	(²)	(²)	1,138	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy	81	107	157	24,483	49,649	55,582	13,334	21,837	27,440
Business ownership change	154	190	125	36,569	57,306	33,051	22,222	30,316	16,830
Contract cancellation	64	86	87	12,317	13,432	14,263	11,049	11,090	13,694
Contract completion	710	681	599	143,963	120,213	121,915	209,342	141,186	130,269
Domestic relocation	90	56	71	16,066	9,923	11,575	11,668	7,654	13,749
Energy-related	30	26	10	5,134	3,164	2,487	7,385	5,062	1,731
Environment-related	7	13	7	1,538	3,394	1,142	1,731	2,668	890
Financial difficulty	152	203	307	34,241	49,508	62,395	26,181	34,636	48,279
Import competition	90	96	63	18,473	26,684	13,416	19,050	19,833	10,115
Labor dispute	83	26	29	64,812	14,543	17,754	79,667	4,900	16,407
Material shortage	77	10	6	20,908	1,833	931	23,646	3,206	924
Model changeover	19	7	9	12,924	1,735	2,392	22,101	1,116	3,484
Natural disaster	6	(²)	(²)	1,139	(²)	(²)	1,137	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation	35	34	43	8,797	5,683	9,054	6,867	4,456	8,339
Plant or machine repair	32	14	19	7,200	1,634	3,090	7,873	1,577	2,538
Product line discontinued	36	35	30	5,653	5,467	4,719	7,763	6,879	6,141
Reorganization within company	492	453	415	92,956	95,122	102,768	91,803	92,510	87,210
Seasonal work	2,205	2,357	2,437	451,094	491,877	511,468	379,237	374,141	393,796
Slack work	769	592	619	150,334	80,737	99,122	168,920	105,193	136,497
Vacation period	104	119	84	24,986	28,009	13,687	16,694	19,405	12,487
Weather-related	134	118	66	13,751	14,194	6,362	19,242	12,637	7,294
Other	282	176	160	46,543	30,844	29,215	48,695	28,482	27,103
Not reported	193	269	273	32,289	43,521	51,388	35,639	42,682	50,827
Internal company restructuring ³	879	953	1,004	188,249	251,585	253,796	153,540	179,299	179,759

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business

ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff

Number of workers	Layoff events				Separations			
	Number		Percent ¹		Number		Percent	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Total ²	5,675	5,622	100.0	100.0	1,149,267	1,169,438	100.0	100.0
50-99.....	2,175	1,982	38.3	35.3	156,258	141,652	13.6	12.1
100-149.....	1,254	1,264	22.1	22.5	146,368	147,674	12.7	12.6
150-199.....	625	689	11.0	12.3	104,220	114,679	9.1	9.8
200-299.....	729	753	12.8	13.4	168,664	174,544	14.7	14.9
300-499.....	515	546	9.1	9.7	185,336	195,177	16.1	16.7
500-999.....	261	270	4.6	4.8	167,981	176,083	14.6	15.1
1,000 or more.....	116	118	2.0	2.1	220,440	219,629	19.2	18.8

¹ Due to rounding, sums of individual percentages may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 5. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, selected years

Measure	Average number of separations				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total ¹	208	202	210	203	208
Industry					
Total, private	206	199	207	200	204
Agriculture	257	172	226	212	226
Nonagriculture	199	203	204	198	200
Manufacturing	183	190	231	205	199
Durable goods	191	187	275	204	205
Nondurable goods	176	191	181	207	193
Nonmanufacturing	211	211	185	194	200
Mining	132	167	151	181	129
Construction	143	153	145	147	145
Transportation and public utilities	204	230	231	210	178
Wholesale and retail trade	262	242	198	257	262
Wholesale trade	148	129	152	161	162
Retail trade	290	271	212	291	302
Finance, insurance, and real estate	234	190	210	197	257
Services	237	243	193	194	214
Not identified	156	256	131	109	166
Government	240	255	270	262	326
Reason for separation					
Automation	395	239	234	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy	207	270	302	464	354
Business ownership change	288	203	237	302	264
Contract cancellation	221	195	192	156	164
Contract completion	232	244	203	177	204
Domestic relocation	149	200	179	177	163
Energy-related	—	—	171	122	249
Environment-related	157	108	220	261	163
Financial difficulty	225	264	225	244	203
Import competition	191	193	205	278	213
Labor dispute	446	506	781	559	612
Material shortage	134	116	272	183	155
Model changeover	378	394	680	248	266
Natural disaster	225	180	190	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation	166	275	251	167	211
Plant or machine repair	225	125	225	117	163
Product line discontinued	174	211	157	156	157
Reorganization within company	204	165	189	210	248
Seasonal work	227	209	205	209	210
Slack work	139	141	195	136	160
Vacation period	173	150	240	235	163
Weather-related	104	137	103	120	96
Other	213	194	165	175	183
Not reported	157	143	167	162	188
Other selected measures					
Worksite closures	240	257	226	271	242
Recall expected	210	202	216	193	202
No recall expected	215	210	207	233	217

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 6. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons aged 55 and older	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Total ¹	5,675	5,622	972,244	1,016,932	13.6	13.9	25.3	24.9	41.8	42.0	13.2	13.2
Alabama	82	63	11,589	10,058	40.1	33.9	.2	.4	45.7	45.0	14.1	16.0
Alaska	19	22	2,341	2,783	2.6	2.5	10.6	9.3	32.4	37.6	14.2	12.9
Arizona	68	99	12,716	17,334	1.5	1.8	67.4	67.7	29.2	42.1	12.7	12.3
Arkansas	27	22	4,703	3,689	30.2	28.3	1.7	2.5	62.5	51.9	9.6	11.6
California	1,490	1,323	252,382	230,590	4.6	5.3	58.4	64.3	39.5	45.5	10.9	11.3
Colorado	23	40	2,347	5,089	4.4	4.0	31.2	27.0	36.3	39.2	12.7	11.0
Connecticut	33	36	5,213	5,218	12.2	15.7	7.0	8.9	52.3	48.9	18.2	14.9
Delaware	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	18.2	22.2	2.3	13.3	39.8	64.4	19.3	31.1
District of Columbia	4	3	558	1,200	63.8	53.9	4.5	3.0	34.6	49.8	8.2	9.1
Florida	209	293	28,031	48,681	27.7	25.3	29.4	25.8	47.3	45.5	20.7	17.8
Georgia	54	35	7,907	5,268	54.5	49.4	2.0	3.5	62.0	56.8	12.0	11.9
Hawaii	49	19	5,356	2,052	1.1	.8	.9	1.2	35.6	25.5	16.8	20.5
Idaho	39	37	4,142	3,748	.2	.2	28.2	18.8	42.8	31.7	12.9	11.8
Illinois	429	480	75,851	82,834	20.7	21.0	12.1	13.1	37.2	38.5	12.7	12.1
Indiana	80	97	11,940	17,902	12.3	10.4	3.6	3.2	34.7	34.5	14.3	11.4
Iowa	45	68	8,140	11,224	2.0	1.0	4.6	2.4	27.8	28.0	11.6	12.9
Kansas	32	23	5,490	2,961	11.1	10.2	5.8	6.2	39.7	34.3	11.7	12.0
Kentucky	33	81	3,082	11,487	6.7	7.4	.3	.2	41.2	39.6	11.4	12.7
Louisiana	50	38	9,291	5,166	37.4	40.2	2.1	1.7	29.2	30.9	11.1	9.9
Maine	30	20	4,462	3,212	.3	.3	.5	.2	35.1	49.7	11.9	13.0
Maryland	29	18	3,165	2,409	40.2	44.1	1.4	.4	43.3	26.0	23.9	21.5
Massachusetts	124	130	21,050	29,904	9.0	6.5	10.0	7.8	58.5	52.5	19.8	17.0
Michigan	384	358	63,535	66,527	17.3	17.8	5.1	5.8	39.6	38.6	10.7	9.7
Minnesota	128	129	18,293	19,307	1.9	3.6	3.9	4.6	32.6	26.9	13.6	13.5
Mississippi	23	48	2,816	5,604	67.3	60.5	.4	.8	63.5	57.9	8.2	8.0
Missouri	70	44	9,544	5,177	15.3	15.0	1.6	1.2	58.4	46.7	15.5	17.9
Montana	13	17	1,208	2,416	.4	.5	1.9	1.5	19.8	27.3	14.7	15.4
Nebraska	(²)	7	(²)	741	46.9	18.2	22.9	9.6	65.6	51.1	4.2	8.8
Nevada	55	31	6,929	4,297	8.9	10.9	21.6	19.6	22.0	40.2	14.5	18.6
New Hampshire	5	10	517	954	.2	.2	.6	1.0	32.1	44.9	18.6	19.2
New Jersey	146	170	24,389	28,495	20.5	21.3	20.0	19.6	57.4	60.0	22.1	23.6
New Mexico	25	19	3,175	1,915	1.5	1.6	57.3	55.8	41.7	46.1	14.1	12.2
New York	201	213	31,552	35,148	16.1	16.1	9.7	14.1	55.3	52.6	17.7	15.7
North Carolina	91	110	14,189	15,886	46.8	44.6	1.1	2.2	54.6	48.4	14.3	12.4
North Dakota	3	4	702	516	5.0	.8	2.7	4.5	21.7	28.7	6.3	9.3
Ohio	298	328	44,706	60,397	12.7	13.4	2.3	2.3	36.0	28.0	12.1	12.9
Oklahoma	27	17	4,948	3,826	12.0	14.2	2.2	4.2	50.6	27.6	10.8	13.7
Oregon	79	73	9,896	18,405	2.0	4.6	19.8	16.5	55.5	31.2	15.7	12.1
Pennsylvania	294	227	76,439	65,000	8.5	7.3	1.5	1.7	48.6	40.9	17.0	16.8
Rhode Island	12	11	1,240	1,755	3.1	2.8	10.2	2.7	54.8	60.6	19.4	18.2
South Carolina	55	33	12,763	8,118	57.4	54.6	.6	.5	62.8	61.6	2.0	3.1
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	.3	—	—	66.5	68.7	15.9	17.0
Tennessee	38	85	7,061	16,038	22.8	21.5	.7	.6	67.2	57.0	15.6	16.8
Texas	413	342	91,156	76,979	15.0	19.8	42.7	40.6	33.2	38.6	11.3	11.7
Utah	24	26	2,837	3,002	1.0	.7	9.0	10.3	23.7	30.1	7.8	7.1
Vermont	3	9	431	1,270	.2	.6	.2	.2	29.9	40.4	24.8	14.6
Virginia	71	70	11,709	11,212	43.3	37.9	.8	.9	62.0	54.2	13.3	13.5
Washington	85	103	19,516	20,360	3.1	3.0	23.6	24.9	34.9	34.4	12.9	11.9
West Virginia	5	12	662	1,247	2.1	.1	—	—	19.9	46.8	11.3	15.4
Wisconsin	171	176	31,469	39,106	8.1	8.1	5.8	6.9	35.5	37.6	14.1	13.7
Wyoming	3	—	276	—	.4	—	18.5	—	19.9	—	13.8	—
Puerto Rico	63	61	11,077	11,188	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	53.8	52.4	9.8	6.5

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Data are not available.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 7. Claimant characteristics by race and ethnicity: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaskan Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Total ²	53.5	53.5	13.6	13.9	25.3	24.9	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.8
Industry										
Total, private	53.9	54.0	12.7	13.0	25.9	25.5	.7	.7	1.9	1.9
Agriculture	4.3	4.4	2.6	2.5	86.2	85.8	.1	.1	1.2	1.1
Nonagriculture	62.5	61.6	14.4	14.6	15.4	16.2	.8	.8	2.1	2.0
Manufacturing	61.4	63.0	13.9	12.9	16.8	16.2	.6	.6	2.7	2.7
Nonmanufacturing	63.3	60.6	14.7	15.9	14.5	16.1	.9	1.0	1.6	1.5
Mining	71.6	85.4	4.5	3.8	18.5	4.7	.6	1.4	.6	.5
Construction	74.3	77.9	7.3	6.4	15.1	12.3	.8	.6	.8	.5
Transportation and public utilities	66.3	64.1	16.9	17.8	7.7	9.9	.6	.6	1.5	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	59.8	57.6	16.6	16.6	16.4	18.0	.4	.8	1.5	1.7
Wholesale trade	46.7	47.9	9.1	9.9	34.9	34.0	.5	.6	2.9	3.6
Retail trade	62.5	59.7	18.1	18.1	12.5	14.5	.4	.8	1.2	1.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate ...	55.8	51.8	20.7	22.4	11.1	13.1	.4	.5	3.0	3.2
Services	56.8	50.6	18.5	20.4	15.0	20.1	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.8
Not identified	67.0	66.9	23.3	18.3	4.4	5.6	3.4	1.0	.5	2.1
Government	43.0	43.8	35.8	33.9	9.8	11.1	1.2	3.4	.9	.9
Reason for layoff										
Automation	59.2	57.0	23.5	15.0	4.6	14.5	12.1	3.4	.4	6.5
Bankruptcy	63.4	62.6	15.7	16.5	12.3	14.4	1.3	.5	2.0	1.9
Business ownership change	59.0	49.4	16.1	12.4	17.0	25.7	.4	.4	2.3	4.0
Contract cancellation	60.1	56.2	18.4	17.6	12.9	17.5	1.6	1.0	2.4	1.9
Contract completion	60.7	55.4	13.8	18.7	18.6	20.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3
Domestic relocation	53.5	45.7	23.4	18.7	11.9	21.2	.5	.7	4.2	3.3
Energy-related	51.6	78.3	11.4	5.9	31.7	7.6	.7	.9	3.0	1.2
Environment-related	66.8	67.3	8.4	10.3	23.7	20.2	.1	.6	.1	.1
Financial difficulty	61.0	54.1	13.5	16.1	15.4	18.9	.5	.6	2.7	3.1
Import competition	67.3	59.6	22.9	32.6	7.2	2.6	.8	.6	.9	1.5
Labor dispute	70.9	87.3	25.2	6.5	2.4	2.2	.3	.2	.3	.6
Material shortage	90.2	64.5	1.1	2.8	3.5	24.2	3.2	.4	.3	1.8
Model changeover	69.9	29.9	7.0	16.6	7.3	5.5	.3	.5	5.4	3.6
Natural disaster	8.1	13.0	48.1	—	43.5	1.0	—	—	.3	82.0
Overseas relocation	59.6	71.5	25.8	15.2	4.8	7.7	.4	.4	1.7	2.4
Plant or machine repair	52.6	75.8	6.3	11.9	35.2	7.5	.2	.3	2.1	.8
Product line discontinued	71.9	53.2	15.0	16.9	5.8	7.3	.7	.6	1.3	5.4
Reorganization within company	58.8	59.9	15.7	16.7	14.5	13.6	.6	.8	3.1	2.9
Seasonal work	40.5	41.4	11.2	10.3	41.2	40.9	.6	.9	1.1	1.2
Slack work	65.0	69.7	13.6	12.4	12.3	11.1	.5	.8	3.6	2.4
Vacation period	61.8	45.4	19.1	14.3	12.9	31.5	.8	1.1	1.8	1.7
Weather-related	49.7	75.3	5.4	4.1	39.6	15.1	.5	.7	.3	.2
Other	50.4	50.9	15.0	20.4	25.2	19.7	1.0	.5	3.6	1.9
Not reported	70.0	70.7	16.6	19.0	7.5	5.4	.5	.5	2.5	2.4

¹ Characteristic totals may not add to 100.0 percent due to some nonreporting.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 8. Claimant characteristics by age and gender: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Measure	Percent of total by age ¹								Percent of total by gender ¹			
	Less than 30 years		30-44		45-54		55 or older		Men		Women	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Total ²	20.4	20.6	41.9	41.1	22.4	23.4	13.2	13.2	57.9	57.5	41.8	42.0
Industry												
Total, private	20.4	20.7	41.9	41.2	22.5	23.4	13.1	13.1	58.6	58.4	41.1	41.2
Agriculture	25.0	24.1	46.0	45.3	18.2	19.1	10.7	11.2	67.1	66.2	32.8	33.6
Nonagriculture	19.6	20.2	41.3	40.5	23.2	24.0	13.6	13.4	57.2	57.1	42.6	42.4
Manufacturing	16.5	16.4	41.1	40.4	25.6	27.1	13.7	13.8	55.8	60.1	43.9	39.5
Nonmanufacturing	21.6	23.1	41.4	40.6	21.6	21.6	13.5	13.1	58.1	54.9	41.7	44.5
Mining	17.4	16.1	39.8	39.8	29.9	29.3	11.8	14.4	88.8	92.1	11.1	7.0
Construction	20.5	20.3	44.2	44.1	23.0	23.2	11.7	11.1	93.3	92.8	6.4	6.5
Transportation and public utilities	14.7	15.9	37.9	38.7	23.9	24.1	20.1	18.5	48.7	50.4	50.7	49.1
Wholesale and retail trade	23.5	26.4	37.7	37.4	20.4	20.6	15.6	14.4	38.0	38.7	61.6	60.9
Wholesale trade	18.0	18.4	42.6	43.5	23.9	24.2	13.8	12.7	51.5	56.6	47.7	43.2
Retail trade	24.7	28.1	36.7	36.0	19.7	19.8	15.9	14.8	35.1	34.8	64.6	64.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	24.4	26.8	40.1	41.2	21.4	20.0	11.3	10.5	32.5	31.2	67.3	68.6
Services	23.4	24.9	42.8	40.7	19.9	20.5	12.3	12.1	47.5	43.5	52.3	55.8
Not identified	19.5	23.1	36.7	44.1	17.8	22.6	7.3	9.9	53.8	59.9	46.0	40.0
Government	20.3	18.8	40.8	39.0	21.8	23.4	13.8	15.3	39.8	37.6	58.9	61.8
Reason for layoff												
Automation	22.4	12.8	42.1	41.4	23.0	26.8	12.5	19.0	38.6	45.9	60.7	54.1
Bankruptcy	22.3	20.7	39.0	38.4	21.6	24.1	14.4	16.2	45.4	52.6	54.6	47.3
Business ownership change	17.9	17.4	40.5	41.0	25.8	25.3	14.5	15.7	54.3	48.6	45.5	51.1
Contract cancellation	23.6	23.4	41.3	41.6	21.2	22.2	12.8	11.2	50.5	57.8	49.4	42.0
Contract completion	22.3	23.8	43.8	41.6	21.6	21.6	11.3	11.3	74.4	67.2	25.2	31.7
Domestic relocation	17.5	26.6	37.2	41.5	27.9	21.9	17.1	9.8	42.2	43.6	57.7	56.4
Energy-related	26.1	23.6	43.8	41.9	20.0	24.7	9.9	9.7	87.5	82.1	12.4	17.8
Environment-related	12.5	24.5	26.8	31.6	35.9	20.9	24.3	22.8	91.0	78.7	8.5	21.3
Financial difficulty	20.4	20.3	40.4	39.3	22.8	24.0	13.7	14.5	59.1	54.2	40.6	45.5
Import competition	13.6	13.9	40.4	37.1	27.8	26.6	15.3	14.3	43.3	40.8	56.7	59.1
Labor dispute	14.3	14.3	44.8	40.3	26.9	32.5	14.1	12.7	81.7	61.4	18.1	38.4
Material shortage	15.0	18.1	37.9	49.6	35.4	21.9	11.5	10.2	73.3	56.2	26.0	43.6
Model changeover	24.4	8.8	39.6	35.4	22.5	39.3	13.4	15.8	39.3	76.3	60.7	23.4
Natural disaster	20.5	6.0	44.7	36.0	22.0	27.0	12.7	31.0	51.2	61.0	48.8	39.0
Overseas relocation	15.8	11.4	38.5	41.7	26.9	29.7	14.0	16.2	31.6	42.8	68.1	57.0
Plant or machine repair	19.0	13.2	45.6	42.1	24.2	27.5	11.3	16.5	63.3	55.8	36.6	43.3
Product line discontinued	13.5	14.9	42.1	38.3	27.1	31.7	14.5	13.5	55.2	56.9	44.6	42.9
Reorganization within company	18.7	20.1	42.1	41.1	24.9	25.2	13.2	12.5	54.0	50.4	45.7	49.2
Seasonal work	21.4	20.7	42.2	41.7	20.7	21.6	13.9	14.3	56.3	56.3	43.4	43.4
Slack work	17.5	19.3	39.6	39.0	24.5	26.6	12.4	12.0	56.9	64.7	42.6	34.5
Vacation period	15.1	16.7	42.4	42.8	23.1	23.8	19.3	16.5	25.3	24.0	74.1	76.0
Weather-related	23.9	21.3	46.8	47.2	19.3	21.3	10.0	9.9	75.9	88.8	23.9	10.3
Other	19.7	22.0	42.0	39.7	22.8	22.5	11.0	13.5	53.6	50.2	46.2	49.4
Not reported	23.1	22.3	43.0	44.4	21.9	22.4	10.6	9.8	53.7	57.3	46.2	42.6

¹ Characteristic totals may not add to 100.0 percent due to some nonreporting.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 9. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in 2000, by State

State	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total ²	1,016,932	1,840,950	1.8	137,177	13.5
Alabama.....	10,058	32,182	3.2	2,672	26.6
Alaska.....	2,783	2,545	.9	30	1.1
Arizona.....	17,334	36,773	2.1	5,013	28.9
Arkansas.....	3,689	5,670	1.5	323	8.8
California.....	230,590	496,854	2.2	40,849	17.7
Colorado.....	5,089	8,467	1.7	360	7.1
Connecticut.....	5,218	6,001	1.2	637	12.2
Delaware.....	(³)	(³)	.8	(³)	1.1
District of Columbia.....	1,200	2,565	2.1	69	5.8
Florida.....	48,681	99,057	2.0	11,275	23.2
Georgia.....	5,268	13,706	2.6	1,148	21.8
Hawaii.....	2,052	2,183	1.1	126	6.1
Idaho.....	3,748	5,428	1.4	436	11.6
Illinois.....	82,834	181,402	2.2	9,621	11.6
Indiana.....	17,902	34,188	1.9	2,187	12.2
Iowa.....	11,224	22,896	2.0	943	8.4
Kansas.....	2,961	6,456	2.2	281	9.5
Kentucky.....	11,487	5,069	.4	1,390	12.1
Louisiana.....	5,166	8,707	1.7	809	15.7
Maine.....	3,212	3,310	1.0	426	13.3
Maryland.....	2,409	6,042	2.5	338	14.0
Massachusetts.....	29,904	34,586	1.2	2,084	7.0
Michigan.....	66,527	93,459	1.4	4,799	7.2
Minnesota.....	19,307	33,113	1.7	2,300	11.9
Mississippi.....	5,604	6,439	1.1	36	.6
Missouri.....	5,177	13,589	2.6	915	17.7
Montana.....	2,416	4,542	1.9	453	18.8
Nebraska.....	741	313	.4	2	.3
Nevada.....	4,297	9,985	2.3	655	15.2
New Hampshire.....	954	1,456	1.5	22	2.3
New Jersey.....	28,495	64,763	2.3	4,521	15.9
New Mexico.....	1,915	4,787	2.5	257	13.4
New York.....	35,148	67,095	1.9	3,286	9.3
North Carolina.....	15,886	43,938	2.8	2,666	16.8
North Dakota.....	516	1,027	2.0	73	14.1
Ohio.....	60,397	45,784	.8	4,424	7.3
Oklahoma.....	3,826	6,519	1.7	449	11.7
Oregon.....	18,405	20,234	1.1	1,183	6.4
Pennsylvania.....	65,000	86,582	1.3	4,267	6.6
Rhode Island.....	1,755	3,979	2.3	76	4.3
South Carolina.....	8,118	10,003	1.2	789	9.7
South Dakota.....	(³)	(³)	2.6	(³)	2.4
Tennessee.....	16,038	46,522	2.9	3,784	23.6
Texas.....	76,979	128,660	1.7	13,896	18.1
Utah.....	3,002	6,086	2.0	272	9.1
Vermont.....	1,270	2,423	1.9	268	21.1
Virginia.....	11,212	21,414	1.9	1,486	13.3
Washington.....	20,360	36,543	1.8	1,771	8.7
West Virginia.....	1,247	4,932	4.0	42	3.4
Wisconsin.....	39,106	61,738	1.6	3,459	8.8
Wyoming.....	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico.....	11,188	31,232	2.8	1,520	13.6

¹ The MLS program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as

employed in the CPS. Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. See the Technical Note for additional information.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 10. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in 2000, by industry and reason for layoff

Measure	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total ²	1,016,932	1,840,950	1.8	137,177	13.5
Industry					
Total, private	974,478	1,761,969	1.8	130,476	13.4
Agriculture	131,257	344,935	2.6	33,628	25.6
Nonagriculture	837,757	1,407,532	1.7	96,266	11.5
Manufacturing	365,531	619,115	1.7	45,145	12.4
Nonmanufacturing	472,226	788,417	1.7	51,121	10.8
Mining	5,450	9,387	1.7	435	8.0
Construction	110,858	177,167	1.6	8,200	7.4
Transportation and public utilities	55,730	80,527	1.4	3,862	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	100,648	168,263	1.7	11,588	11.5
Wholesale trade	17,944	38,365	2.1	3,335	18.6
Retail trade	82,704	129,898	1.6	8,253	10.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	20,313	52,313	2.6	4,142	20.4
Services	179,227	300,760	1.7	22,894	12.8
Not identified	5,464	9,502	1.7	582	10.7
Government	42,454	78,981	1.9	6,701	15.8
Reason for layoff					
Automation	(³)	(³)	3.2	(³)	43.7
Bankruptcy	27,440	58,887	2.1	4,251	15.5
Business ownership change	16,830	41,595	2.5	3,263	19.4
Contract cancellation	13,694	26,551	1.9	2,197	16.0
Contract completion	130,269	187,737	1.4	16,256	12.5
Domestic relocation	13,749	31,562	2.3	2,640	19.2
Energy-related	1,731	4,555	2.6	140	8.1
Environment-related	890	2,435	2.7	216	24.3
Financial difficulty	48,279	112,142	2.3	7,764	16.1
Import competition	10,115	23,222	2.3	1,858	18.4
Labor dispute	16,407	12,464	.8	315	1.9
Material shortage	924	1,057	1.1	68	7.4
Model changeover	3,484	3,064	.9	218	6.3
Natural disaster	(³)	(³)	.2	(³)	5.0
Overseas relocation	8,339	22,809	2.7	2,034	24.4
Plant or machine repair	2,538	3,748	1.5	282	11.1
Product line discontinued	6,141	11,106	1.8	782	12.7
Reorganization within company	87,210	191,447	2.2	16,108	18.5
Seasonal work	393,796	782,890	2.0	59,114	15.0
Slack work	136,497	175,968	1.3	9,929	7.3
Vacation period	12,487	19,554	1.6	995	8.0
Weather-related	7,294	9,853	1.4	335	4.6
Other	27,103	46,977	1.7	3,730	13.8
Not reported	50,827	68,819	1.4	4,333	8.5

¹ The MLS program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as

employed in the CPS. Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. See the Technical Note for additional information.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards. NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 11. Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, 2000

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total ²	1,016,932	137,159	13.5
Age			
Under 30 years of age	209,841	26,711	12.7
30-44	417,712	55,752	13.3
45-54	237,615	31,202	13.1
55 years of age or older	134,046	21,786	16.3
Not available	17,718	1,708	9.6
Gender			
Male.....	584,853	70,867	12.1
Female.....	427,337	65,939	15.4
Not available	4,742	353	7.4
Race/ethnicity			
White.....	544,361	52,559	9.7
Black	140,929	23,227	16.5
Hispanic origin	253,226	52,198	20.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	8,214	930	11.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	18,659	2,237	12.0
Not available	51,543	6,008	11.7

¹ Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. See the Technical Note for additional information.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 12. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
United States ¹	5,851	5,675	5,622	1,227,573	1,149,267	1,169,438	1,232,384	972,244	1,016,932
Northeast	1,049	848	826	180,391	169,040	158,857	199,544	165,293	170,956
New England	187	207	216	38,255	57,185	63,306	31,651	32,913	42,313
Middle Atlantic	862	641	610	142,136	111,855	95,551	167,893	132,380	128,643
South	1,306	1,212	1,271	268,198	229,203	244,720	231,385	213,718	226,958
South Atlantic	657	519	575	135,607	107,574	117,803	94,268	79,072	94,111
East South Central	178	176	277	33,547	28,885	46,027	26,498	24,548	43,187
West South Central	471	517	419	99,044	92,744	80,890	110,619	110,098	89,660
Midwest	1,604	1,643	1,716	403,106	305,299	347,443	386,718	270,112	307,027
East North Central	1,295	1,362	1,439	343,393	255,064	300,006	334,284	227,501	266,766
West North Central	309	281	277	59,713	50,235	47,437	52,434	42,611	40,261
West	1,892	1,972	1,809	375,878	445,725	418,418	414,737	323,121	311,991
Mountain	256	250	269	41,603	54,902	54,811	38,260	33,630	37,801
Pacific	1,636	1,722	1,540	334,275	390,823	363,607	376,477	289,491	274,190

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mis-

issippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 13. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Total ¹	5,851	5,675	5,622	1,227,573	1,149,267	1,169,438	1,232,384	972,244	1,016,932
Alabama	67	82	63	13,269	13,359	10,632	12,107	11,589	10,058
Alaska	22	19	22	9,297	13,209	4,520	2,792	2,341	2,783
Arizona	74	68	99	11,663	24,350	22,002	14,141	12,716	17,334
Arkansas	32	27	22	6,154	5,909	3,889	5,055	4,703	3,689
California	1,428	1,490	1,323	292,436	336,325	316,299	347,410	252,382	230,590
Colorado	31	23	40	4,163	3,455	10,122	3,814	2,347	5,089
Connecticut	27	33	36	6,521	12,573	9,324	4,344	5,213	5,218
Delaware	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	4	3	(²)	558	1,200	(²)	558	1,200
Florida	303	209	293	64,168	39,249	53,721	39,996	28,031	48,681
Georgia	85	54	35	20,234	10,383	11,303	14,940	7,907	5,268
Hawaii	37	49	19	4,678	4,896	1,997	4,605	5,356	2,052
Idaho	45	39	37	6,428	4,884	4,802	4,687	4,142	3,748
Illinois	418	429	480	96,883	102,593	116,985	77,762	75,851	82,834
Indiana	109	80	97	29,923	15,071	17,923	27,679	11,940	17,902
Iowa	32	45	68	2,831	8,184	9,468	3,461	8,140	11,224
Kansas	12	32	23	4,052	7,179	3,473	4,704	5,490	2,961
Kentucky	38	33	81	7,704	5,574	15,544	5,253	3,082	11,487
Louisiana	52	50	38	11,738	9,953	4,948	10,682	9,291	5,166
Maine	41	30	20	7,721	7,229	10,950	6,204	4,462	3,212
Maryland	27	29	18	6,013	3,447	3,091	5,023	3,165	2,409
Massachusetts	100	124	130	20,350	33,975	37,362	18,391	21,050	29,904
Michigan	245	384	358	65,941	54,549	58,255	101,435	63,535	66,527
Minnesota	115	128	129	18,470	21,747	25,662	16,101	18,293	19,307
Mississippi	43	23	48	8,120	4,556	9,681	4,687	2,816	5,604
Missouri	147	70	44	32,585	11,754	7,306	27,529	9,544	5,177
Montana	15	13	17	2,032	1,202	2,207	1,945	1,208	2,416
Nebraska	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	841	(²)	(²)	741
Nevada	35	55	31	6,672	8,578	5,050	6,245	6,929	4,297
New Hampshire	10	5	10	2,228	510	1,629	1,569	517	954
New Jersey	223	146	170	41,446	25,783	24,027	34,280	24,389	28,495
New Mexico	33	25	19	6,624	4,843	3,846	3,977	3,175	1,915
New York	272	201	213	46,267	40,803	33,198	44,669	31,552	35,148
North Carolina	89	91	110	20,887	21,734	27,823	12,621	14,189	15,886
North Dakota	—	3	4	—	895	516	—	702	516
Ohio	338	298	328	102,181	48,489	57,859	83,424	44,706	60,397
Oklahoma	34	27	17	7,567	4,969	3,971	10,100	4,948	3,826
Oregon	60	79	73	9,658	13,493	18,422	8,824	9,896	18,405
Pennsylvania	367	294	227	54,423	45,269	38,326	88,944	76,439	65,000
Rhode Island	9	12	11	1,435	2,467	2,886	1,143	1,240	1,755
South Carolina	45	55	33	4,625	6,203	4,266	6,295	12,763	8,118
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	30	38	85	4,454	5,396	10,170	4,451	7,061	16,038
Texas	353	413	342	73,585	71,913	68,082	84,782	91,156	76,979
Utah	22	24	26	3,916	6,479	6,782	3,346	2,837	3,002
Vermont	—	3	9	—	431	1,155	—	431	1,270
Virginia	78	71	70	16,271	24,716	14,863	11,472	11,709	11,212
Washington	89	85	103	18,206	22,900	22,369	12,846	19,516	20,360
West Virginia	26	5	12	2,879	1,196	1,446	2,860	662	1,247
Wisconsin	185	171	176	48,465	34,362	48,984	43,984	31,469	39,106
Wyoming	(²)	3	—	(²)	1,111	—	(²)	276	—
Puerto Rico	73	63	61	17,878	9,881	11,751	14,828	11,077	11,188

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 14. Top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Number of extended mass layoff events and separations, 2000

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 337 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ²	3,563	706,697	...
Total, top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	2,275	501,981	...
Atlanta, GA	10	6,557	24
Bakersfield, CA	111	21,990	5
Boston, MA-NH	39	7,152	22
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	19	10,794	14
Chicago, IL	226	52,156	1
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	24	4,911	31
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	28	5,099	30
Dallas, TX	46	16,187	9
Detroit, MI	133	24,531	4
El Paso, TX	29	4,140	37
Flint, MI	21	3,340	48
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	17	3,533	47
Fresno, CA	169	40,883	2
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	41	7,064	23
Houston, TX	102	20,234	7
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	21	3,769	42
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	24	3,837	41
Lawrence, MA-NH	(²)	(²)	43
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	128	29,532	3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	29	6,552	25
Merced, CA	16	3,281	50
Miami, FL	35	5,879	27
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	26	12,092	13
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	54	7,645	19
Modesto, CA	35	8,550	17
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	26	4,612	34
New York, NY	92	12,450	12
Newark, NJ	36	4,786	32
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	18	4,715	33
Oakland, CA	23	3,588	45
Orange County, CA	26	5,628	28
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	44	4,031	39
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	28	3,689	44
Portland, ME	(²)	(²)	21
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	75	20,636	6
Sacramento, CA	25	8,951	16
Salinas, CA	88	18,624	8
San Antonio, TX	23	4,051	38
San Diego, CA	22	5,218	29
San Francisco, CA	25	3,581	46
San Jose, CA	17	4,505	35
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	17	4,330	36
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	24	7,282	20
St. Louis, MO-IL	19	6,297	26
Stockton-Lodi, CA	42	8,189	18
Ventura, CA	24	3,295	49
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	84	14,400	11
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	31	8,988	15
Yakima, WA	22	3,930	40
Yuma, AZ	50	15,481	10

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of separations.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropol-

itan areas shown in this table are defined in *Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1999*, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, June 1999.

Chart 1. Index of mass-layoff separations, 2000

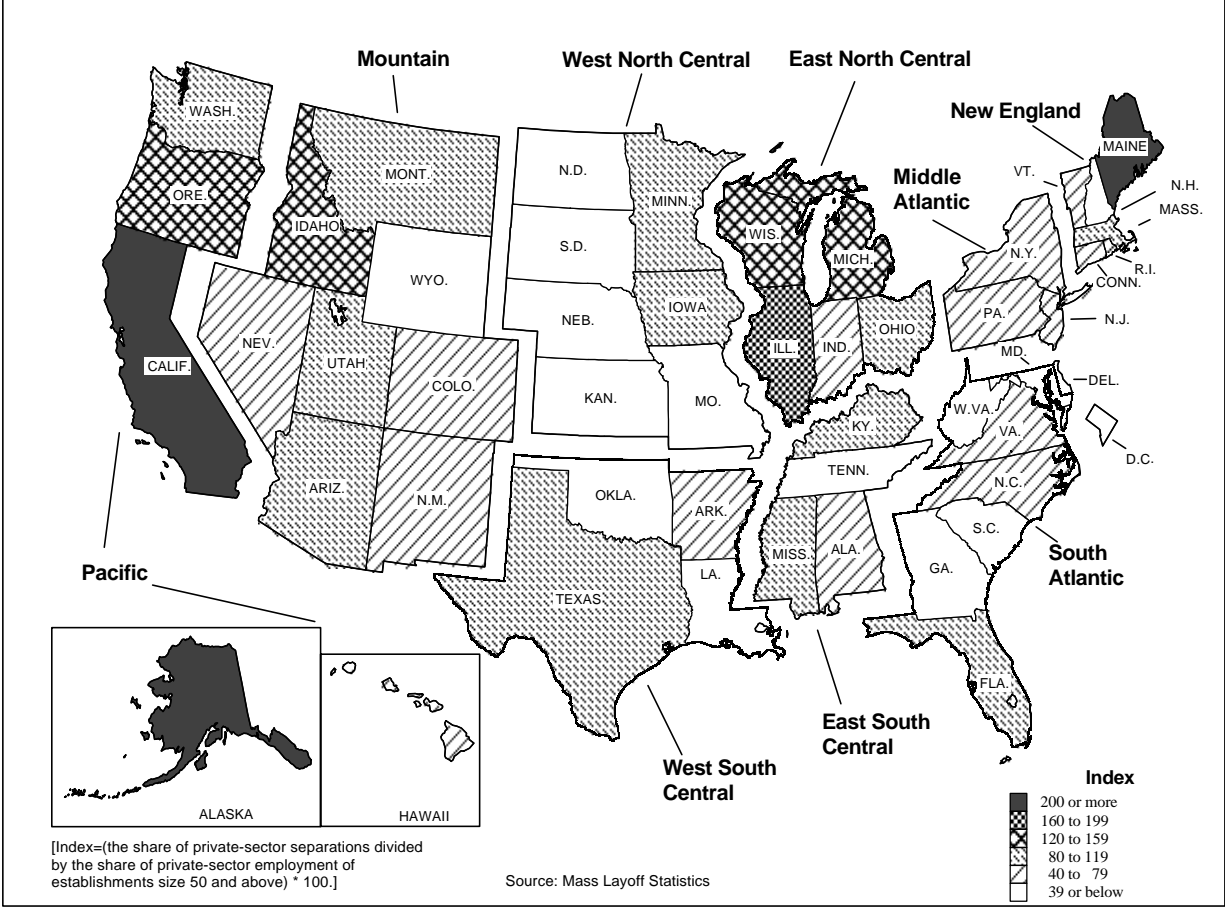


Table 15. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, selected years

Nature of recall	Percent of events ¹				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Anticipate a recall, all events.....	60.5	65.8	60.2	59.9	60.7
Anticipate a recall, including only events due to seasonal work and vacation period...	91.8	94.9	92.1	93.9	94.1
Anticipate a recall, excluding events due to seasonal work and vacation period.....	40.2	42.0	39.4	33.6	33.5
Timeframe					
Within 6 months.....	81.5	81.4	83.4	83.2	83.1
Within 3 months.....	48.4	50.4	51.3	44.2	45.0
Size of recall					
At least half.....	89.9	90.7	93.0	89.6	89.0
All workers.....	59.0	61.0	62.3	49.3	48.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 16. Extended mass layoff events and expected recall, 2000

Industry	Total layoff events	Layoff events with recall expected	
		Number	Percent
Total ¹	5,622	3,413	60.7
Industry			
Total, private	5,432	3,293	60.6
Agriculture	860	788	91.6
Nonagriculture	4,543	2,496	54.9
Manufacturing	1,825	886	48.5
Nonmanufacturing	2,718	1,610	59.2
Mining	48	30	62.5
Construction	750	610	81.3
Transportation and public utilities	322	201	62.4
Wholesale and retail trade	507	207	40.8
Wholesale trade	147	57	38.8
Retail trade	360	150	41.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	131	16	12.2
Services	960	546	56.9
Not identified	29	9	31.0
Government	190	120	63.2
Reason for separation			
Automation	(²)	—	—
Bankruptcy	157	5	3.2
Business ownership change	125	5	4.0
Contract cancellation	87	25	28.7
Contract completion	599	345	57.6
Domestic relocation	71	—	—
Energy-related	10	4	40.0
Environment-related	7	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	307	23	7.5
Import competition	63	6	9.5
Labor dispute	29	14	48.3
Material shortage	6	5	83.3
Model changeover	9	7	77.8
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation	43	(²)	(²)
Plant or machine repair	19	16	84.2
Product line discontinued	30	6	20.0
Reorganization within company	415	48	11.6
Seasonal work	2,437	2,290	94.0
Slack work	619	430	69.5
Vacation period	84	83	98.8
Weather-related	66	57	86.4
Other	160	38	23.8
Not reported	273	(²)	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 17. Number of extended mass layoff events and separations when the employer does not expect a recall, 2000

Measure	Events	Separations
Total ¹	1,572	340,562
Industry		
Total, private	1,528	331,268
Agriculture	43	10,172
Nonagriculture	1,480	319,961
Manufacturing	672	135,784
Nonmanufacturing	808	184,177
Mining	12	1,456
Construction	54	8,223
Transportation and public utilities	96	16,663
Wholesale and retail trade	241	67,351
Wholesale trade	71	13,650
Retail trade	170	53,701
Finance, insurance, and real estate	97	26,850
Services	308	63,634
Not identified	5	1,135
Government	44	9,294
Reason for layoff		
Automation	5	1,562
Bankruptcy	141	53,849
Business ownership change	108	23,296
Contract cancellation	56	10,027
Contract completion	156	26,396
Domestic relocation	71	11,575
Energy-related	3	1,189
Environment-related	5	657
Financial difficulty	261	51,200
Import competition	57	11,736
Labor dispute	5	1,740
Material shortage	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster	—	—
Overseas relocation	39	7,706
Plant or machine repair	(²)	(²)
Product line discontinued	24	3,949
Reorganization within company	340	81,706
Seasonal work	75	17,130
Slack work	117	14,965
Vacation period	—	—
Weather-related	—	—
Other	87	18,005
Not reported	18	2,604
Internal company restructuring ³	850	210,051

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Internal company restructuring consists of

bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 18. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by reason for separation, 2000

Reason	Events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all reasons ¹	779	100.0	188,718	100.0
Automation.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy.....	120	15.4	48,246	25.6
Business ownership change.....	60	7.7	14,262	7.6
Contract cancellation.....	36	4.6	6,445	3.4
Contract completed.....	9	1.2	1,189	.6
Domestic relocation.....	52	6.7	8,616	4.6
Energy-related.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Environment-related.....	4	.5	569	.3
Financial difficulty.....	197	25.3	41,175	21.8
Import competition.....	47	6.0	10,351	5.5
Material shortage.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation.....	18	2.3	3,801	2.0
Plant or machine repair.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Product line discontinued.....	6	.8	1,749	.9
Reorganization within company.....	127	16.3	33,316	17.7
Seasonal work.....	3	.4	233	.1
Slack work.....	32	4.1	4,664	2.5
Other.....	49	6.3	10,917	5.8
Not reported.....	14	1.8	2,035	1.1
Internal company restructuring ³	504	64.7	136,999	72.6

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

Table 19. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry division, selected years

Industry	Layoff events					Separations				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total ¹	790	615	683	684	779	189,528	157,957	154,273	185,298	188,718
Total, private	778	607	675	681	772	186,226	155,218	153,150	184,165	186,849
Agriculture	20	10	12	10	15	4,578	2,817	1,569	2,059	3,206
Nonagriculture	756	596	661	668	754	180,971	151,301	151,246	181,803	183,188
Manufacturing	387	315	343	359	403	75,916	66,677	74,972	80,185	85,615
Nonmanufacturing	369	281	318	309	351	105,055	84,624	76,274	101,618	97,573
Mining	18	13	9	19	4	3,036	2,877	1,535	5,549	488
Construction	18	11	14	13	6	3,165	1,664	3,389	3,396	810
Transportation and public utilities	31	29	22	38	42	6,741	6,299	7,034	7,865	8,584
Wholesale and retail trade	182	141	137	149	158	59,343	48,510	35,277	59,486	53,028
Wholesale trade	32	22	34	31	43	4,021	3,361	7,081	5,122	9,172
Retail trade	150	119	103	118	115	55,322	45,149	28,196	54,364	43,856
Finance, insurance, and real estate	50	24	41	19	27	10,890	5,682	9,345	4,192	6,260
Services	70	63	95	71	114	21,880	19,592	19,694	21,130	28,403
Not identified	2	1	2	3	3	677	1,100	335	303	455
Government	12	8	8	3	7	3,302	2,739	1,123	1,133	1,869

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 20. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff separations by two-digit SIC, 1998–2000

Industry	SIC	Separations		
		1998	1999	2000
Total ¹	154,273	185,298	188,718
Agricultural production crops.....	01	1,045	595	1,035
Agricultural services.....	07	524	1,464	2,171
Metal mining.....	10	—	2,757	(²)
Coal mining.....	12	1,030	1,967	412
Oil and gas extraction.....	13	(²)	655	—
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.....	14	(²)	(²)	—
General building contractors.....	15	(²)	(²)	—
Heavy construction, except building.....	16	1,790	2,212	(²)
Special trade contractors.....	17	1,076	935	629
Food and kindred products.....	20	6,524	10,072	9,325
Tobacco products.....	21	(²)	—	(²)
Textile mill products.....	22	6,870	9,343	9,449
Apparel and other textile products.....	23	13,978	17,125	10,278
Lumber and wood products.....	24	1,591	1,966	4,386
Furniture and fixtures.....	25	1,046	1,649	2,556
Paper and allied products.....	26	2,371	2,579	4,478
Printing and publishing.....	27	1,214	1,141	1,633
Chemicals and allied products.....	28	670	1,230	345
Petroleum and coal product.....	29	(²)	(²)	(²)
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	30	2,417	4,583	3,077
Leather and leather products.....	31	1,280	1,193	2,422
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	32	849	(²)	1,756
Primary metal industries.....	33	2,796	2,488	4,040
Fabricated metal products.....	34	2,728	2,402	3,870
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	35	3,967	6,252	9,263
Electronic and other electric equipment.....	36	12,824	9,057	6,091
Transportation equipment.....	37	7,054	3,265	8,884
Instruments and related products.....	38	4,836	3,453	2,226
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	39	1,542	1,549	1,222
Local and interurban passenger transit.....	41	(²)	491	713
Trucking and warehousing.....	42	1,425	5,091	4,101
U.S. postal service.....	43	(²)	—	—
Water transportation.....	44	—	—	(²)
Transportation by air.....	45	2,387	1,115	911
Transportation services.....	47	—	—	(²)
Communications.....	48	553	(²)	1,654
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	49	1,921	297	764
Wholesale trade—durable goods.....	50	4,490	3,209	3,032
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods.....	51	2,591	1,913	6,140
Building materials and garden supplies.....	52	1,352	8,043	3,039
General merchandise stores.....	53	11,856	27,846	17,989
Food stores.....	54	3,605	4,786	5,776
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	55	950	449	481
Apparel and accessory stores.....	56	2,275	5,031	2,264
Furniture and homefurnishings stores.....	57	3,599	1,863	9,739
Eating and drinking places.....	58	2,701	4,598	658
Miscellaneous retail.....	59	1,858	1,748	3,910
Depository institutions.....	60	3,889	1,042	—
Nondepository institutions.....	61	1,672	1,936	2,453
Security and commodity brokers.....	62	897	(²)	—
Insurance carriers.....	63	1,997	1,101	3,660
Insurance agents, brokers, and service.....	64	—	(²)	697
Real estate.....	65	(²)	—	(²)
Holding and other investment offices.....	67	(²)	—	—
Hotels and other lodging places.....	70	2,329	(²)	1,970
Personal services.....	72	1,178	(²)	483
Business services.....	73	4,163	8,986	7,584
Auto repair, services, and parking.....	75	—	(²)	382
Motion pictures.....	78	2,581	(²)	1,047
Amusement and recreation services.....	79	2,031	321	575
Health services.....	80	4,981	9,925	14,760
Educational services.....	82	312	(²)	(²)
Social services.....	83	480	300	1,121
Membership organizations.....	86	(²)	—	(²)
Engineering and management services.....	87	2,162	951	621
Administration of human resources.....	94	(²)	—	—
Administration of economic programs.....	96	—	—	(²)
National security and international affairs.....	97	—	(²)	—
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	99	(²)	683	1,201

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 21. Permanent worksite closures: Over-the-year comparisons of extended mass layoff events and separations by State, 1999-2000

State	Events			Separations		
	1999	2000	Change	1999	2000	Change
Total ¹	684	779	95	185,298	188,718	3,420
Alabama.....	18	18	—	5,721	5,279	-442
Alaska.....	—	4	4	—	671	671
Arizona.....	5	(²)	(²)	2,492	(²)	(²)
Arkansas.....	10	6	-4	3,189	1,576	-1,613
California.....	85	141	56	25,774	41,060	15,286
Colorado.....	3	(²)	(²)	812	(²)	(²)
Connecticut.....	9	8	-1	6,845	2,061	-4,784
Delaware.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia.....	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Florida.....	31	48	17	8,198	12,182	3,984
Georgia.....	22	16	-6	3,384	7,284	3,900
Hawaii.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Idaho.....	5	3	-2	505	422	-83
Illinois.....	43	63	20	10,490	15,963	5,473
Indiana.....	19	12	-7	4,398	3,068	-1,330
Iowa.....	9	5	-4	1,539	1,707	168
Kansas.....	8	7	-1	1,469	819	-650
Kentucky.....	8	21	13	1,276	5,849	4,573
Louisiana.....	4	12	8	1,837	1,495	-342
Maine.....	5	5	—	1,257	951	-306
Maryland.....	5	6	1	812	1,056	244
Massachusetts.....	20	22	2	8,388	8,808	420
Michigan.....	9	14	5	1,657	3,453	1,796
Minnesota.....	8	10	2	1,296	2,053	757
Mississippi.....	13	22	9	3,156	5,084	1,928
Missouri.....	27	27	—	6,291	4,465	-1,826
Montana.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska.....	—	3	3	—	367	367
Nevada.....	9	8	-1	1,870	2,276	406
New Hampshire.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	42	26	-16	12,582	5,074	-7,508
New Mexico.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
New York.....	18	20	2	10,542	2,554	-7,988
North Carolina.....	43	49	6	10,863	10,933	70
North Dakota.....	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Ohio.....	36	37	1	5,979	9,912	3,933
Oklahoma.....	5	4	-1	1,439	579	-860
Oregon.....	10	11	1	2,541	1,158	-1,383
Pennsylvania.....	29	3	-26	7,221	2,900	-4,321
Rhode Island.....	5	5	—	998	1,829	831
South Carolina.....	7	8	1	841	1,598	757
South Dakota.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee.....	6	19	13	1,058	2,565	1,507
Texas.....	62	46	-16	14,327	7,515	-6,812
Utah.....	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	840	(²)
Vermont.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Virginia.....	21	22	1	8,380	5,196	-3,184
Washington.....	3	18	15	1,030	3,319	2,289
West Virginia.....	—	6	6	—	699	699
Wisconsin.....	12	14	2	2,892	2,853	-39
Wyoming.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a Federal-State program that uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each State's unemployment insurance database. Establishments that have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period are contacted by the State agency to determine whether these separations are of at least 31 days' duration, and, if so, information is obtained on the total number of persons separated and the reasons for these separations. Establishments are identified according to industry classification and location, and unemployment insurance claimants are identified by such demographic factors as age, race, sex, ethnic group, and place of residence. The program yields information on an individual's entire spell of unemployment, to the point when regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

The MLS program resumed in April 1995; it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. However, because of changes in concepts and definitions, data from the resumed program are not comparable with earlier data.

Definitions

Continued claim. A claim filed after the initial claim, by mail, by telephone, or in person, for waiting period credit or payment for a week of unemployment as certified by the claimant. The MLS program collects data on continued claims for 1 week each month. That is generally the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month and is referred to as the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week. Because continued claims are not tracked for all weeks, an exact measure of insured jobless duration is not available.

Establishment. A unit at a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity is conducted.

Extended layoff event. An event in which 50 or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment are filed during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days.

Final payments. Persons who have exhausted all of their unemployment insurance benefits and are no longer eligible for any further benefits.

Food production, processing, and distribution. Industries

that are involved in the production and distribution of food. These industries include agricultural production—crops; agricultural production—livestock; soil preparation services; crop services; veterinary services; animal services, except veterinary services; farm labor and management services; fishing, hunting, and trapping; food and kindred products; agricultural chemicals; groceries and related products; farm-product raw materials; beer, wine, and distilled beverages; foodstores; and eating and drinking places.

High-technology-intensive industries. Industries that have been identified as having at least 15 research and development workers per 1,000 workers and 190 technology-oriented workers per 1,000 workers. Industries meeting these criteria include industrial inorganic chemicals; industrial organic chemicals; drugs; computer and office equipment; electronic components and accessories; aircraft and parts; guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts; search and navigation equipment; measuring and controlling devices; computer and data processing services; and research and testing services.

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Layoff. The separation of persons from an employer as part of a mass layoff event. (See below.) Such layoffs involve both persons who are subject to recall and those who are terminated.

Mass layoff. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment beginning in a given month, regardless of duration.

Worksite closure. The full closure of either multiunit or single-unit establishments, or the partial closure of a multiunit establishment in which entire worksites affected by layoffs are closed or planned to be closed.

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